The Pittsburgh Gazette

"PRODESSE CIVIBUS."

Vol. 35. PITTSBURGH, MONDAY MORNING, APRIL 17, 1820. New Series, No. 197.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED
EVERY MONDAY MORNING,
BY
Eichbaum & Johnston,
In Second Street, at THREE DOLLARS per Annum.—*Payable in Advance.*

EDITED BY MORGAN NEVILLE.

Notice.

THE partnership heretofore existing under the firm of SELDEN & M'NAIR, is this day by mutual agreement, dissolved.

EDWARD SELDEN.
DUNNING R. M'NAIR.

Pittsburgh, April 5, 1820——6

Copartnership.

THE subscribers have associated themselves under the firm of

Selden & M'Donald,

For the purpose of transacting Commission Business,

Have taken the Warehouse adjoining Messrs. Bosler & Co. Front street.

EDWARD SELDEN,
ALEX. M'DONALD.

April 10——6

Removal.

EDWARD F. PRATT, Hair Dresser, begs leave to inform his friends and a generous public, that he has removed his establishment four doors due south, east side of Wood street, and immediately adjoining Captain Osborne's wholesale and retail crockery store. Having procured a lease of five years, he will be able to make such arrangements as cannot fail of giving general satisfaction. He further begs leave to inform the public, that from the peculiar construction of his principal *shaving chair*, the most delicate and infirm may sit with the utmost composure, it being carefully cushioned, and the feet made of the most approved *Juniata bar iron*. He has, and will continue to have *displayed*, on the walls of his shop, a choice & rare collection of Dublin carricatures, imported last year; and he has made preparations for a supply of new ones as early as possible, provided Europe becomes quiet; all of which are for the express edification and gratification of his customers, and a treat to the curious, who are invited to call and feast their curiosity at pleasure. He still continues to study the beauties of that renowned *physiognomist* Lavater, so indispensably necessary in that most accomplished art of cutting hair.

Those young gentlemen who wish to display the beauties of nature as regards the arrangement of their head dress, are invited to give him a call, and he assures them, that where no satisfaction is rendered, no compensation will be required. Under terms so flattering who can hesitate?

Gentlemen who wish their razors *set* in a superior manner, are informed that the art of giving the *cross edge*, will be given upon all occasions, and not *upset*, a term *too* frequently made use of in the western country. The cross edge is the finest of all others—it will insure the greatest ease in the hands of the applicant.

E. F. Pratt returns his grateful acknowledgements to the public for the liberal encouragement which he met with in his former *stand* which has since been converted into a *magistrate's office*.

April 10.——3t

LAKE SALT,

At 5 dolls. 50 cts. per Barrel,

FOR A FEW DAYS, AND

RICHARDSON'S CAVENDISH TOBACCO,

at 11 Cents;

For Sale, at the Warehouse of

Steele & Co.

April 10. 3

Just Published,

And for sale by

EICHBAUM & JOHNSTON,

An entirely new and valuable work, entitled a

A TREATISE
ON
WALL COLOURING,

Containing the most correct and circumstantial information on the above subject, so that any person habituated to white-washing, cannot fail of good success in laying on any wall color whatever—observing the directions given in the book.

The work is founded on actual experience, and 22 years successful practice—

BY AUGUSTUS UZ.

PRICE FIFTY CENTS.

April 10.——tf

D. & J. Chute,

HAVE left their Books and Notes with the subscriber for collection. All persons indebted to said firm are requested to call and settle the same on or before the first of May next, as after that date, suits will be commenced indiscriminately, against all delinquents.

MATTHEW B. LOWRIE,
Fourth street.

April 4.——3

Lands to Lease

FOR 10 YEARS.

I WILL lease Thirteen Tracts of unimproved Land, lying within 15 miles of Pittsburgh, in Allegheny County, on improving leases of 10 years. Also several improved and unimproved tracts in Beaver County. Those disposed to lease, will do well in making early application as they will thereby get the first choice of tracts.

Terms will be made known by applying at the store of

HENRY FULTON.

Pittsburgh, February 15. tf

CINCINNATI MONEY.

For Sale,

A lot of very superior Kentucky Manufactured

TOBACCO,

For which the paper of the following Banks will be taken, viz—

Miami Exporting Co.	Bank of Kentucky and
Bank of Cincinnati,	Branches,
—— Hamilton,	—— Louisville,
—— Dayton,	—— Lexington,
—— Lebanon,	—— Shawnee town,
—— West Union,	All the banks of Indiana,
—— Columbus,	Bank of Nashville,
—— Urbana,	—— Tennessee,

And Bank of *John H. Piatt & Co.*

Apply to the owner at the warehouse of

ANSHUTZ & RAHM.

April 10, 1820.

Removal.

KELLY & STERR,

RESPECTFULLY inform their friends and the public that they have removed their BAKERY from Diamond alley, to the corner of Front and Ferry streets,

Where can be had at all times, a constant supply of

Hard & Soft Bread,

CRACKERS, SHIP & PILOT BREAD,

CONFECTIONARY, &c.

April 10——3

10,000 lbs.

WOOL,

Wanted Immediately.

5000 lbs. *Quarter Blood. Merino,*
5000 lbs. *Common.*

THE highest prices current will be given in *Cash* for the above quantity of WOOL, or in *Goods*, at reduced prices—to be delivered at the store of Page & Gray, Pittsburgh, or at their store in Wheeling; at either of which will be found a general and extensive assortment of New and Cheap Goods.

☞ The Wool to be acceptable, must be washed before it is sheared, and the coarse locks trimmed off.

PAGE & GRAY.

Pittsburgh, April 10——8

Western University of Penn

AGREEABLY to a resolution of the Board of Trustees of that Institution, arrangements have been made with the rev. Robert Bruce and the rev. John Black, for teaching the Hebrew, Greek and Latin Languages, the several branches of Mathematics, Geography ancient and modern including the use of the Globes, Belles Lettres, Logic, Moral & Natural Philosophy.

The buildings late the property of the Pittsburgh Academy having been repaired, are now ready for the reception of pupils, to whom all due attention will be paid. For the terms of tuition, application may be made to the rev. Robert Bruce.

By order of the Board.

GEORGE STEVENSON, *Pres't.*

SAMUEL ROBERTS,
J. H. WALKER,
FRANCIS HERRON,
MORGAN NEVILLE,
} *Inspectors.*

April 10, 1820.

Allegheny Bridge.

AN Election for one President, ten Managers, a Treasurer, and Clerk of the Company, for erecting a Bridge over the Allegheny river, opposite Pittsburgh, will be held at the house of T. Cassily, on Monday the 1st of May next, to commence at 2 o'clock, P. M.

ALEX. JOHNSTON, jr. *Treasurer.*

April 10.

Eastern and Western HOTEL.

THE subscriber informs the public that he has rented a large and commodious building, in Water street, a few paces east of the Monongahela Bridge. This situation is truly beautiful, commanding a view up and down the Monongahela and Ohio rivers of at least two miles.—This, added to the fresh breezes which continually arise from said rivers, cannot fail to give it an advantage over many others in point of health. The western mail stage passes regularly near the door.

Also, good STABLING, with careful attendants and a LARGE YARD well enclosed, with good substantial gates, so that wagons, carriages, &c. will be perfectly safe. He hopes by paying such attention to travellers as ought to make them comfortable, he may merit and receive a share of public patronage.

C. M. DOUGHTY.

Pittsburgh, April 4, 1820.——3m

"HARD TIMES."

I HAVE procured a certified copy of the law lately passed for the relief of insolvent debtors, and an *approved* form of the necessary petition and bond. Persons who may be under the necessity of taking advantage of the law, are invited to call at my office.

J. M. RIDDLE.
Attorney at Law and Conveyancer,
Diamond, Pittsburgh.

March 16, 1820.

Dissolution of Partnership.

THE Partnership heretofore existing under the name of *Morgan & Hart*, Watch-makers and Silver-smiths, was this day dissolved by mutual consent.——The business in future will be conducted by G. Morgan in Wood street, between Second and Third streets, two doors below the Pittsburgh Hotel.

GIDEON MORGAN,
FERDINAND A. HART.

Pittsburgh, April 6.

Hurxthal & N. Norris

NO. 230, MARKET STREET,

(Late N. NORRIS & BROOKE,)

Are now opening a general and extensive

ASSORTMENT OF

Hardware, Cutlery, Saddlery & Brass Wares.

Amongst which are:

Anvils and Vices
Sad Irons
Virginia Hoes
Frying Pans
Spades and Shovels, Iron Coffee Mills
Crowley and German Steel
Knives and Forks
Pen and Pocket Knives
Scissors and Razors
Plated and Gilt coat and vest Buttons
Iron Rim, Closet, Chest and Till Locks
Pad Locks, Stock Locks
Hand & Pannel Saws, Iron Plated & Brass Wire
German Straw Knives
—— Box Coffee Mills
—— Socket Shovels
—— Best Steyermark and Hasenclever Scythes
—— Snuff Boxes and Looking Glasses
—— Spining Wheel Irons
—— Gun Flints, &c. &c.

Which they offer for sale at reduced prices for cash, or to punctual men on the usual credit.

Baltimore, March 28, 1820.

Information Wanted.

ABOUT ten years since, a boy by the name of JOSHUA HOTCHKISS, an apprentice to James Chaplin, of New-Haven, disappeared, and no information has ever been obtained of him since. Any person who can give intelligence relative to said Hotchkiss, by directing a line to the Herald Office, New-Haven, will confer a great obligation on his anxious friends.

New-Haven, March 18, 1820.

N. B. The Editors of papers throughout the United States, are requested to give circulation to the above advertisement.

Rolled Iron.

4d, 6d and 8d

ROLLED IRON,

For Sale at reduced prices, for Cash, at the

Domestic Warehouse.

Also a quantity of CUT NAILS.

Adams & Hutchison,

Offer for sale,

THE FOLLOWING ARTICLES, Viz.

50 TONS JUNIATA BAR IRON at $130 per Ton

20 Tons Juniata Boiler Iron, 3-16 inch	$200 Ton
3 ditto ditto do 1-4 ditto	
10 ditto 8 & 10d Nails (Juniata Iron) 11 cts lb. All other sizes reduced from former prices.	
20 doz. Drawing Chains,	$17 pr doz.
30 do Hoes,	$8 pr do.

CASH ARTICLES.

650 BOXES

Geneva Window Glass,

At a credit of 6 months on approved paper;

8 by 10	$10 per Box,
10 by 12	11 do
12 by 15 / 12 by 18	16 do

—ALSO—

300 TONS PIG METAL,

Just received.

In expectation, and will be received in a few days, a large quantity of

Kentucky Leaf & Manufactured TOBACCO

AND CIGARS,

400 bbls Conemaugh Salt,

13,000 weight Red Lead,

Suitable for POTTERS,

Which will be sold at reduced prices.

—ALSO—

Trotter's Warranted GUN-POWDER.

Just receceived and for sale

100 KEGS

Superior glazed RIFLE POWDER, Nos. 20, 25 30, and 36, manufactured at the Powder Works of Samuel Trotter, one and a half miles from Lexington, Ken. and warranted equal in quality to any imported from Europe, or manufactured in the United States;

Pittsburgh, March 16. tf

Dupont's Powder.

FOR SALE A CONSTANT SUPPLY OF

DUPONT'S GUN-POWDER.

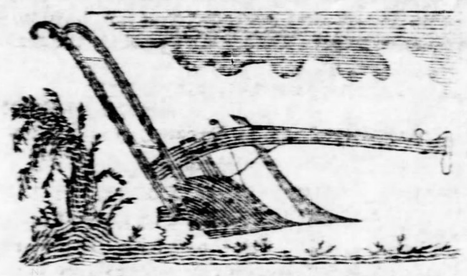
The character of this Powder being so generally known, it requires no further recommendation.

Attempts being made to impose inferior Powder on the public for that of Dupont's, and in some instances the kegs are branded with their names, but as we are commissioned to make sales for the Western country, there will be no danger of imposition.

GEO. BOGGS & Co.
Agents for the Manufacturer.

Pittsburgh, February 22.

W. & R. LECKY'S



SUPERIOR EXTRA PATENT

PLOUGHS

Warranted equal to any ever made in the United States.

In pointing out the advantages of the Ploughs over those generally termed '*Peacock's Patent Ploughs*,' the subscribers assure the public that they are not actuated by any motives of jealousy or hostility to the persons who have, as they themselves state, purchased the rights for a '*valuable consideration*.' But when on a fair trial, the superiority of their Ploughs has been so generally acknowledged by practical farmers, and from the very rapid sale they have met with, they are induced to prefer their claim to precedence.

Because—Their ploughs have a *whole share* and *landside* with a socket, made of wrought iron and steel, which prevents the necessity of a number of *screws* and *bolts*, which impede the operation of the ploughs by catching roots, grass, &c.

Because—They are so constructed, that any of the irons may be separately taken to a smith's shop for repair, without the necessity, as in case of 'Peacock's Patents,' of taking the whole plough to the shop.

Because—They are more simple in their construction, and less liable to be out of repair.

The ploughs will all be branded with the names of the subscribers, and *warranted*, and a general assortment of the various sizes always on hand. Also on hand, a quantity of IRONS and CASTINGS, which will be sold on moderate terms, and instructions given (gratis) to such persons as may wish to make the wood work of their own ploughs.

As the proprietors of 'Peacock's Patents,' wish to deter the public from purchasing what they call '*half patents*,' in allusion as we believe to those made by the subscribers, under the penalties of the law for every infringement, we deem it proper to state, that those who are disposed to purchase from us will be indemnified, in any security they demand, from the threats thus improperly held out.

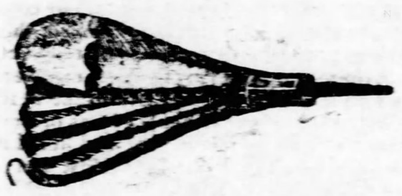
Their ploughs are always made of the best materials, and of well seasoned wood.

They still carry on the *COACH & WAGGON* making business, at their old stand in Wood st. corner of Virgin alley.

W. & R. LECKY.

Pittsburgh, March 2, 1820.

Windy Works !!



Pittsburgh Factory,

CORNER OF SMITHFIELD AND THIRD STREETS

WHERE ARE MADE,

Forge & Tilt-hammer,

SILVER, WHITE, BLACK AND COPPER SMITH, NAILORS AND BRAZIERS

BELLOWS,

Of a quality equal to any in the United States.

Orders from any part of the Western Country filled with despatch, and shipped per order.

Liberal discounts made to merchants and others who purchase to sell again.

J. W. TREMBLY.

April 26, 1819. 2aw1m1aw2m2amtf.

TWO Apprentices wanted to the above business. Boys from the country will have the preference.

Doctor Wm. F. Irwin,

HAS REMOVED

HIS Shop from Fourth street to the east side of the DIAMOND, near the south-east corner. He will henceforth keep for sale a complete assortment of

Drugs & Medicines,

Including a variety of the most approv'd

Patent Medicines,

All which he proposes to retail at the most reduced prices.

It is to be understood that this new arrangement will not in any manner interfere with his usual medical practice.

April 1.——3t

A. Way & Co.

HAVE RECEIVED AND FOR SALE,

4 tons American Blister Steel.

6 tons SHEET IRON,
10 barrels Tanners' Oil,
1000 lbs Spanish Sole Leather,
Linseed Oil, by the barrel,

Queensware,

In Crates—assorted.

50 Boxes Spanish Cigars,
Garrets' warranted Snuff,

Bolting Cloths.

Of superior quality.

Together with a general assortment of Fresh and Seasonable

DRY-GOODS,

WHOLESALE & RETAIL.

April 6.——tf.

Bean & Butler,

Have now on hand, and will continue to be supplied with, a quantity of the following articles, of their own manufacture, viz.

Corn & Grass Scythes,
Sickles,
Axes,
Spades and Shovels,
Hoes,
Screw Augurs,
} Warranted of superior quality.

3d 4d 6d 8d 10d & 12d CUT NAILS,

And will furnish to order at a short notice, any article of manufactured Iron. In addition to which they have a large quantity of

No. 1, 2 & 3 Foolscap Paper,
Common and extra fine post ditto,
Super Royal Printing ditto,
All sizes wrapping ditto,
Bonnet Boards—

Also a quantity of

WIRE SIFTERS, RIDDLES, SCREENS,

And all other articles in the Wire line.

Manufactured Tobacco,

IN KEGS.

Castings, Beaver, Racoon and Muskrat Furs, etc.

All of which will be sold low for cash, negotiable paper or acceptances in the city.

Pittsburgh, December 24.

M'Clurgs & M'Knight,

Have just received, and are now opening at their store,

Next door to George Boggs & Co. in Market st. near Fourth street,

A HANDSOME ASSORTMENT OF

SPRING GOODS,

Among which are the following,

FINE & SUPERFINE Cloths & Cassimeres,
Fine undress'd Calicoes
Furniture Calico,
Ginghams, dark and light,
4-4, 6-4 Cambric & Jaconet Muslins,
4-4 & 6-4 Book and Mull Muslins,
Irish Linen,
Russia Sheeting, white,
Blue Nankeens of the first quality,
Domestic Plaids and Stripes,
Ditto Shirting,
Ticking,
Linen Cotton & Checks
Black, Blue and Brown Bombazetts,
Fashionable strip'd and plain Silks for dress,
Black and changeable senshaw Silks,
Canton Crapes, figured and plain,
Crape Shawls, assorted,
Merino Shawls and Hdkfs.
6-4 and 8-4 Levantine Shawls,
Fancy Silk Hdkfs
Ditto Ribbons,
Womens silk, cotton and worsted Hose,
Kid and silk Gloves, as.
Thread Lace and Edgings,
Umbrellas and Parasols
Boys red and green Morocco Hats,

A large assortment of

Shoes,

Ladies Morocco and Prunella Slippers, handsomely trimmed,
Men's peg Shoes, fine and coarse,
Children's red morocco and leather Boots,

Leghorn & Straw Bonnets.

All the above articles, together with a great many others too numerous to mention, will be sold on the best terms.

Pittsburgh, March 23.——tf

Dissolution of Partnership.

THE partnership heretofore existing under the firm of S. & J. THOMPSON, Merchant Taylors, was this day dissolved by mutual consent; and as it has now become absolutely necessary that the books of the concern should be settled up, they give this notice, that Samuel Thompson is authorised to attend to this business, and that they earnestly request all who know themselves indebted to said firm, to come forward as soon as may be, and settle their accounts, and all who have claims against them, to present them for payment. They further note that if this request is not complied with in a reasonable time, that all the accounts without distinction of persons, shall be put in the hands of a proper person for collection.

S. & J. Thompson, will in future carry on their former business under their separate names, and respectfully inform their friends and the public that any commands in their line of business will be promptly attended to.

SAMUEL THOMPSON,
JOHN THOMPSON.

January 7.

Brandywine Gun-Powder.

JUST RECEIVED

And For Sale by the subscriber,

200 KEGS FF FFF

This Powder is warranted equal, if not superior, to any other in the United States, being made by Mr Bandry, the original manufacturer at Brandywine.

N. RICHARDSON.

Pittsburgh, January 29, 1819.

For Sale,

LOT No. 110 in the Town of ALLEGHENY, and Out Lot No. 273 containing 10 acres. For for further particulars, apply to BUCK & KRUMBHAAR, Philadelphia, or

GEORGE POE, Jr.
Pittsburgh.

April 4.——4

We have on Hand,

800 Reams Wrap. Paper,

CROWN SIZE;

120 Reams Medium Tea-Paper,
440 ditto Fine Quarto Post,
120 Gross Bonnet Boards,
100 ditto Hand Box ditto.

For which we will take many of the uncurrent notes in payment.

R. PATTERSON & LAMBDIN.

August 10.

Correspondence

Between the late Com. Stephen Decatur and Com. James Barron, which led to the unfortunate meeting of the twenty second of March.

The friends of the late Commodore Decatur have learned, with very great regret, that misconceptions injurious to him prevail, and are extending, relative to the difference between him and Com. Barron. To place the subject in its true light, they have thought it necessary to submit to the public, without comment, the whole correspondence which preceded the meeting.

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No. 1.

Hampton, Va. June 12,* 1819.

Sir—I have been informed in Norfolk, that you have said that you could insult me with impunity, or words to that effect. If you have said so you will no doubt avow it, and I shall expect to hear from you.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

JAMES BARRON.

To Com. Stephen Decatur, Washington.

No. 2.

Washington, June 17th, 1819.

Sir—I have received your communication of the 13th inst. Before you could have been entitled to the information you have asked of me, you should have given up the name of your informer. That frankness which ought to characterize our profession required it. I shall not, however, refuse to answer you on that account, but shall be as candid in my communication as your letter or the case will wararnt.

Whatever I may have *thought or said, in the very frequent and free conversation I have had respecting you and your conduct*, I feel a thorough conviction that I never could have been guilty of so much egotism as to say, "that I could insult you" (or any other man) "with impunity."

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

STEPHEN DECATUR.

To Com. James Barron, Hampton, Va.

No. 3.

Hampton, Va. June 25, 1819.

Sir—Your communication of the 17th inst. in answer to mine of the 13th I have received.

The circumstances that urged me to call on you for the information requested in my letter, would, I presume, have instigated you or any other person to the same conduct I pursued. Several gentlemen in Norfolk, not your enemies, nor actuated by any malicious motive, told me that such a report was in circulation, but could not now be traced to its origin. I therefore, concluded to appeal to you, supposing under such circumstances, that I could not outrage any rule of decorum or candor. This I trust will be considered as a just motive for the course I have pursued. Your declaration, if I understand it correctly, relieves my mind from the apprehension that you had so degraded my character, as I had been induced to alledge.

I am, sir, your most obedient servant,

JAMES BARRON.

To Com. Stephen Decatur, Washington.

No. 4.

Washington, June 29, 1819.

Sir—I have received your communication of the 25th, in answer to mine of the 17th, and as you have expressed yourself doubtfully, as to your correct understanding of my letter of the aforesaid date, I have now to state and I request you to understand distinctly, that I meant *no more* than to disclaim the *specific* and *particular* expressions to which your inquiry was directed, to wit: that I had said that I could insult you with impunity. As to the motives of the "several gentlemen in Norfolk," your informants, or the rumours which "cannot be traced to their origin," on which their information was founded, or who they are, is a matter of perfect indifference to me, as is also your motives in making such an inquiry upon such information,

Your obedient servant,

STEPHEN DECATUR.

To Com. James Barron, Hampton, Va.

No. 5.

Hampton, October 23, 1819.

Sir—I had supposed that the measure of your ambition was nearly completed, and that your good fortune had rendered your reputation for acts of magnanimity too dear to be risked wantonly on occasions that can never redound to the honor of him that would be great. ——I had also concluded that your rancour towards me was fully satisfied, by the cruel and unmerited sentence passed upon me by the court of which you were a member; and, after an exile from my country, family and friends, of nearly seven years, I had concluded that I should now be allowed, at least to enjoy that solace, with this society, that lacerated feelings like mine required, and that you would have suffered me to remain in quiet possession of those enjoyments; but scarcely had I set my foot on my native soil, ere I learnt that the same malignant spirit which had before influenced you to endeavor to ruin my reputation, was still at work, and that you were ungenerously traducing my character whenever an occasion occurred which suited your views, and in many instances, not much to your credit as an officer, through the medium of your juniors; such conduct cannot fail to produce an injurious effect on the discipline and subordination of the navy. A report of this sort, sir, coming from the respectable and creditable sources it did, cannot fail to arrest my attention, and to excite those feelings which might naturally be expected to arise in the heart of every man who professes to entertain principles of honor, and intends to act in conformity with them. With such feelings I addressed a letter to you under date of the 13th June last, which produced a correspondence between us, which I have since been informed you have endeavored to use to my further injury, by sending it to Norfolk, by a respectable officer of the navy, to be shewn to some of my particular friends, with a view of alienating from me their attachment. I am also informed that you have tauntingly and boastingly observed, that you would cheerfully meet me in the field, and hoped that I would yet act like a man, or that you had used words to that effect; such conduct sir, on the part of any one, but especially one occupying the influential station under the government which you hold, towards an individual situated as I am and oppressed as I have been, and that chiefly by your means, is unbecoming you as an officer and a gentleman, and shews a want of magnanimity, which hostile as I have found you to be towards me, I hoped for your own reputation you possessed. It calls loudly for redress at your hands; I consider you as having given the invitation, which I accept and will prepare to meet you at such time and place as our respective friends hereafter to be named, shall designate. I also, under all the circumstances of the case, consider myself entitled to the choice of weapons, place and distance—but should a difference of opinion be entertained by our friends, I flatter myself from your known personal courage, that you would disdain any unfair advantage, which your superiority in the use of the pistol, and the natural defect in my vision, increased, by age would give you. I will thank you not to put your name on the cover of your answer, as I presume, you can have no disposition to give unnecessary pain to the females of my family.

I am sir, your obedient servant.

JAMES BARRON.

Commodore Stephen Decatur, Washington.

No. 6.

Washington, 31st October, 1819.

Sir—Your letter of the 23d inst. has been duly received. Prior to giving it that reply which I intend, its contents suggests the necessity of referring to our June correspondence.

On the 12th June last, you addressed to me a note, inquiring whether I had said "I could insult you with impunity." On the 17th June, I wrote to you, in reply, as follows: "Whatever I may have *thought or said in the very frequent and free conversation I have had respecting you and your conduct*, I feel a thorough conviction that I never could have been guilty of so much egotism, as to say that I could insult you or any other man with impunity."

On the 25th of June, you again wrote to me and stated, that the report on which you had grounded your query of 12th June, "could not now be traced to its origin," & your letter is concluded in the following words: "your declaration, if I understand it correctly, relieves my mind from the apprehension that you had so degraded my character, as I had been induced to alledge." Immediately on receiving your letter of the 25th June, I wrote to you, 29th June, as follows: "As you have expressed yourself doubtfully as to your correct undertanding of my letter of the 17th June, I have now to state, and I request you to understand, distinctly, that I meant *no more* than to disclaim the *specific* and *particular* expression, to which your inquiry was directed, to wit: 'that I had said that I could insult you with impunity.' Here ended our June correspondence, and, with it, all kind of communication, till the date of your letter of the 23d inst. which I shall now proceed to notice.

Nearly four months having elapsed since the date of your last correspondence, your letter was unexpected to me, particularly as the terms used by you, in the conclusion of your letter of 25th June, and your silence since receiving my letter of 29th June, indicated, as I thought, satisfaction on your part. But it seems that you consider yourself aggrieved by my sending our June correspondence to Norfolk. I did not send the June correspondence to Norfolk until three months had expired after your last communication, and not then, until I had been informed by a captain of the navy, that a female of your acquaintance had stated, that such a correspondence had taken place. If that correspondence has, in any degree, "alienated your friends from you" such effect is to be attributed to the correspondence itself. I thought the papers would speak for themselves, and sent them without written comment.

With respect to the court martial upon you for the affair of the Chesapeake, to which you have been pleased to refer, I shall not treat the officers, who composed that court, with so much disrespect, as to attempt a vindication of their proceedings. The chief magistrate of our country approved them: the nation approved them: and the sentence has been carried into effect. But, sir, there is a part of my conduct on that occasion, which it does not appear irrelevant to revive in your recollection. It is this: I was present at the court of inquiry upon you, and heard the evidence then adduced for and against you; thence I drew an opinion altogether unfavorable to you; and when I was called upon, by the Secretary of the navy to act as a member of the court martial ordered for your trial I begged to be excused the duty, on the ground of my having formed such an opinion. The honorable Secretary was pleased to insist on my serving: still anxious to be relieved from this service, I did, prior to taking my seat as a member of the court, communicate to your noble advocate, general Taylor, the opinion I had formed, and my correspondence with the Navy Department upon the subject in order to afford you an opportunity, should you deem it expedient, to protest against my having formed, but expressed an opinion unfavorable to you. You did not protest against me being a member. Duty constrained me, however unpleasant it was, to take my seat as a member: I did so, and discharged the duty imposed upon me. You, I find, are incapable of estimating the motives which guided my conduct in this transaction.

For my conduct as a member of that court martial, I do not consider myself as, in any way accountable to *you*. But sir, you have thought fit to deduce, from your impressions of my conduct as a member of that court martial, inferences of personal hostility towards you. Influenced by feelings thence arising, you commenced the June correspondence, a correspondence which I had hoped would have terminated our communications

Between you and myself, there never has been a personal difference; but I have entertained, & do still entertain the opinion, that your conduct as an officer, since the affair of the Chesapeake, has been such as ought forever to bar your readmission into the service.

In my letter to you, of 18th June, although I disavowed the *particular expression* to which you invited my attention, candour required that I should apprise you of my not having been silent respecting you. I informed you that I had *very frequent and free conversation respecting you and your conduct*; and the words were underscored, that they might not fail to attract your particular attention. Had you have asked what those frequent and free conversations were, I should have with the same frankness, have told you; but instead of making a demand of this kind, you reply to my letter of 17th June, That my declaration, if correctly understood by you, relieved your mind &c. That you might correctly understand what I did mean, I addressed you, as before observed on 29th June, and endeavored by *underscoring* certain precise terms, to convey to you my precise meaning. To this last letter I never received a reply.

Under these circumstances, I have judged it expedient at this time, to state as distinctly as may be in my power, the facts upon which, I ground the unfavorable opinion which I entertain, and have expressed of your conduct as an officer, since the court martial upon you—while I disclaim all personal enmity towards you.

Sometime after you had been suspended from the service, for your conduct in the affair of the Chespeake, you proceeded in a merchant brig from Norfolk to Pernambuco, and by a communication from the late captain Lewis, whose honour and veracity were never yet questioned, it appears—that you stated to Mr. Lyon, the British Consul at Pernambuco, with whom you lived, "that if the Chesapeake had been prepared for action, you would not have resisted the attack on the Leopard, assigning a reason, that you knew, as did also our government, there were deserters on board your ship; that the President of the United States knew there were deserters on board, and of the intent of the British to take them, and that the President caused you to go out in a defenceless state for the express purpose of having your ship attacked and disgraced, and thus attain his favourite object of involving the United States in a war with Great Britain." For confirmation of this information, captain Lewis refers to Mr. Thomas Goodwin, of Baltimore, the brother of captain Ridgely, of the Navy, who received it from Mr. Lyon himself. Reference was made to Mr. G. who in an official communication, confirmed all that captain Lewis had said. The veracity and respectability of Mr. Goodwin are also beyond question. You will be enabled to judge of the impression made upon captain Lewis's mind, by the following strong remarks.

"I am now convinced that Barron is a traitor, for I can call by no other name a man who would talk in this way to an Englishman and an Englishman in office."

These communications are now in the archives of the navy Department.

If sir, the affair of the Chesapeake excited the indignant feelings of the nation towards Great Britain, and was, as every one admits, one of the principal causes which produced the late war, did it not behove you to take an active part in the war, for your own sake?—Patriotism out of the question!

But, sir, instead of finding you in the foremost ranks on an occasion which so emphatically demanded your best exertions, it is said, and is credited that you were at the commencement of the war, to be found in the command of a vessel sailing under *British license!* Though urged by your friends, to avail yourself of some one of the opportunities which were every day occurring, in privateers, or other fast sailing, merchant vessels, sailing from France, and other places, to return to your country during the war, it is not known you manifested a disposition to do so, excepting in the single instance by the cartel John Adams, in which vessel, you must have known, you could not be permitted to return, without violating her character as a cartel.

You say you have been oppressed. You know sir, by absenting yourself as you did, for years, from the country, without leave from the government, you subjected yourself to be stricken from the rolls. You know also, that by the 10th article of the act for the better government of the navy, all persons in the navy holding intercourse with an enemy, become subject to the severest punishment known to our laws. You have not, for the offences before stated, to my knowledge, received even a reprimand; and I do know, that your pay, even during your absence, has been continued to you.

As to my having spoken of you injuriously to "junior officers," I have to remark, that such is the state of our service that we have but few seniors. If I speak with officers at all the probability is, it will be with a junior.

On your return to this country, your efforts to re-establish yourself in the service were known, and became a subject of conversation with officers as well as others. In the many and *free* conversations I have had respecting you and your conduct, I have said, for the causes above enumerated, that, in my opinion, you ought not to be received again into the naval service; that there was not employment for all the officers who had faithfully discharged their duty to their country in the hour of trial; and that it would be doing an act of injustice to employ you, to the exclusion of any one of them. In speaking thus and endeavouring to prevent your re-admission, I conceive that I was performing a duty I owe to the service, that I was contributing to the preservation of its respectability. Had you have made no effort to be re-employed, after the war, it is more than probable I might not have spoken of you. If you continue your efforts, I shall certainly, from the same feelings of public duty by which I have hitherto been actuated, be constrained to continue the expression of my opinions, & I can assure you, that in the interchange of opinions with other officers respecting you, I have never met with more than one who did not entirely concur with me.

The object of your communication of the 23d, as expressed by you, now claim my notice. You profess to consider me as having given you 'an invitation.' You say that you have been informed that I have 'tauntingly and boastingly observed, that I would cheerfully meet you in the field, & hoped you would yet act like a man."

One would naturally have supposed, that after having been so recently led into error by 'rumors' which could not be traced, you would have received, with some caution, subsequent rumors—at all events that you would have endeavoured to have traced them as if they were true. Had you have pursued this course, you would have discovered, that the latter rumors were equally unfounded with the former.

I never invited you to the field; nor have I expressed a hope that you would call me out. I was informed by a gentleman with whom you had conferred upon the subject, that you left Norfolk for this place, sometime before our June correspondence, with the intention of calling me out. I then stated to that gentleman, as I have to all others with whom I have conversed upon the subject, that, if you made the call, I would meet you—but that on all scores, I should be much better plesed, to have nothing to do with you. I do not think that fighting duels under any circumstances, can raise the reputation of any man, and have long since discovered, that it is not even an unerring criterion of personal courage. I should regret the necessity of fighting with any man—but in my opinion the man who makes *arms his profession*, is not at liberty to decline an invitation from any person, who is not so far degraded, as to be beneath his notice. Having incautiously said I would meet you, I will not now consider this to be your case, although many think so—and if I had not pledged myself, I might reconsider the case.

As to 'weapons, place and distance,' if we are to meet, those points will, as is usual, be committed to the friend whom I will select on the occasion. As far, however, as it may be left to me, not having any particular prejudice in favour of any particular arm, (but on the contrary, dishking them all,) I should not be found fastidious on those points, but shou'd be rather disposed to yield you any little advantage of this kind. As to my skill in the use of the pistol it exists more in your imagination than in reality—for the last twenty years I have had but little practice—and the desparity in our ages, to which you have been pleased to refer, is I believe, not more than five or six years. It would have been out of the common course of nature, if the vision of either of us had been improved by years.

From your manner of proceeding, it appears to me, that you have come to the determination to fight some one, and that you have selected me for that purpose; and I must take leave to observe, that your object would have been better attained, had you have made this decision during the late war, when your fighting might have benefitted your country as well as yourself. The style of your communication, and the matter, did not deserve so dispassionate and historical a notice as I have given it, and had I believed it would receive no other inspection than yours. I should have spared myself the trouble. The course I adopted with our former correspondence, I shall pursue with this, if I shall deem it expedient. I am, sir, your obedient servant,

STEPHEN DECATUR.

To Com. James Barron, Hampton, Virginia.

(To be Continued.)

* With respect to the date of this letter, it may be proper to observe, that, although it is 12th June, yet the figure 2, as made, might well be mistaken for a 3: hence, in Com. Decatur's letter of reply, he considered the date to be 13th June. On referring however, to the post mark of the back of the letter, it was found to have been put into the post office on the 12th: hence, in Com. Decatur's to Com. Barron, on the 31st Oct. 1819, recognised as dated on the 12th.

Foreign Intelligence.

From the New York Mercantile Adv. April 1.

LONDON, Feb. 24.

Treason.—Private information having been received by the civil power, that it was in contemplation by a gang of diabolical ruffians to make an attempt on the lives of his majesty's ministers, whilst assembled at the house of earl Bathurst, in Mansfield street, to a dinner yesterday evening. Richar Birnie, esq. with a party of 12 of the Bow street patrole, proceeded about 8 o'clock to the place which had been described as the rendezvous of these desperadoes, in Canton street on the Edgware road. They were in a loft deliberating. The only approach to this pandemomium was by a narrow ladder. Ruthven, one of the principal Bow street officers led the way and was followed by Ellis, Smith, Surnam and others of the patrole; on the door being opened 27 or 30 men, most of whom were apparently engaged either in charging fire arms, or girding themselves with belts similar to those worn by the military—There were tables about the room, on which lay a number of cutlasses, bayonets, pistols &c. in large quantities. As the officer entered the room, the conspirators all started up, when Ruthven, who had been furnished with a warrant from the magistrates, exclaimed, "We are all peace officers, lay down your arms in a moment"—upon which all become confusion. A man whom Ruthven describes as the notorious Arthur Thistlewood, opposed himself to one of the officers with a cut and thrust sword of unusual length—Ruthven attempted to secure the door, and Ellis, who had followed him into the room, advanced towards the man and presented a pistol, exclaiming drop your sword or I'll fire instantly," upon which A. T. brandished his sword with increased violence. In the affair, one of the peace officers, Smithers was killed.

Whilst this deed was doing, the lights were extinguished, and a desperate struggle ensued, in which many of the officers were severely wounded. Surnam, one of the patrole, received a musket ball on the temple, but fortunately it only glanced along the side of his head, tearing up the scalp in its way. The conspirators kept up an incessant fire; whilst it was evident to the officers that many of them were escaping by some back way. At this moment captain Fitzclarence (one of the sons of the Duke of Clarence) arrived at the head of a detachment of the Coldstream Guards, and three files of Grenadiers mounted the ladder and entered the apartment now filled with smoke and only illuminated with the occasional flashes of the fire arms of the conspirators. A ruffian instantly approached the gallant captain and presented a pistol to his breast, but as he was in the act of pulliug the trigger, Sergeant Legg rushed forward, and whilst attempting to put aside the destructive weapon, received the fire upon his arm.

It is impossible to give a minute detail of the desperate conflict which followed, or the numerous instances of personal daring manifested by the peace officers and the military, thus brought into sudden contact with a band of assassins in their obscure den and in utter darkness. Unfortunately, this darkness favoured the escape of many of the wretches, and the dreadful skirmish ended in the capture of only nine of them. They were instantly hand-cuffed together, placed in hackney coaches, and brought down to the police office in Bow street, under a strong military escort; and Mr. Birnie having arrived at the same moment, instantly took his seat upon the bench, and prepared to enter into the examination of the prisoners. They were placed at the bar in the following order

James Ings, a butcher.
James Wilson, a tailor.
Richard Bradburn, a carpenter.
James Gilchrist, a shoe maker.
Charles Cooper, a boot maker.
Richard Tidd, ditto
John Monument, a shoe maker.
John Shaw, a carpenter. and
William Davidson, a cabinet maker.

Davidson is a man of colour. At a meeting in Finsbury market place, he was one of the principal speakers.

Ings is a hoary ruffian, between fifty and sixty. His hands were covered with blood. His small fiery eyes glared round upon the spectators with an expression truly horrible.

On the premises was found muskets, carabines, broad swords, pistols, blunderbusses, locks and cartouch boxes, ball cartridges, gunpowder, haversacks, and a large bundle of singularly constructed stilletoes, 18 inches long, intended to screw on the top of a staff.

After the examination of the prisoners closed, they were escorted to the House of Correction, Cold bath Fields.

Thistlewood is said to be the person who stabbed Smithers to the heart.

The nine prisioners were remanded for further examination.

This is a tremendous annunciation, but it is not more tremendous than true. The diabolical principal which has been inculcated in revolutionary pamphlets and by incendiary writers has found the wretches wicked enough to act upon it both here and at Paris. Scarcely had they finished communicating the details of the murder of his Royal Highness the Duke de Berri, nay, in the midst of the horror universally felt for his untimely fate, our attention has been directed to another plot, equally hellish in its purpose, but more ample in its range, and embracing a great number of distinguished personages. The intention, as we have already stated was to have taken away the lives of all his majesty's ministers, at a cabinet dinner at the Earl of Harrowby's, in Grosvenor square. The time fixed upon was last night, and but for the timely discovery of the plot, it is probable that we should have had this day to have recounted such a scene of blood and murder as is not to be found in the annals of this country or any other.

It appears that the plot has been known for some time to his majesty's ministers, and that *Arthur Thistlewood* was at the head of the conspiracy. The Earl of Harrowby's was selected as being nearer the outlet from London than the residence of any other of the cabinet ministers, and of course rendering it more easy to escape.

A London Gazette was immediately issued offering a reward of 1000*l* for Thistlewood, who stands charged with high treason, and also with the wilful murder of Richard Smithers.

The horrible plan was, it is said, to have been executed in the following manner; Thistlewood was to have knocked at Lord Harrowby's door, with a letter purporting to a dispatch, or with a red box, as is used in all the public offices desiring it to be delivered immediately to the cabinet ministers at dinner without delay. The servant it is supposed would immediately proceed with the dispatch, while Thistlewood, with another of the conspirators entered the hall as if to wait; they were immediately to open the street door; others were to come in with hand-grenades, which were to be thrown into the house, and in the confusion produced by them, all the rest of the conspirators were to rush into the dining room, where the ministers were at dinner, and the works of assassination was to have been istantly begun.

About the time the privy council was assembling at the office of the home secretary of state, word was brought that Thistlewood had been taken. At half past 2, Lavender, Bishop, Ruthven and Solomon proceeded to No 8 White street, Moor fields. They found Thistlewood in bed; Bishop darted forward, threw himself upon him, and thus secured him. He appeared paralised with surprise. He was instantly conveyed to Bow street, from thence to Whitehall in a hackney coach; a great crowd followed, exclaiming "the villain hang him;' Thistlewood said, "Bishop I make no resistance."—He saw that a contrary disposition on his part would have been fruitless. He was taken to White hall by the officers for the purpose of undergoing an examination.

More Villainy. We have learned from a very respectable gentleman who arrived in the Frederick town stage last evening, that about eighteen miles from this city, a most villainous attempt was made to murder and rob a man, by the name of Murphy. The circumstances as well as our informant could recllect, were these—as Mr. Murphy was riding along the road, he was stopped by a man holding a gun, who after a few minutes conversation, asked Mr. Murphy, 'whether he would exchange his watch for his gun?' and was answered in the negative. The villain then levelled his gun and fired its contents (two bullets) into the body of the unfortunate Murphy; half expiring he was carried to a public house, and the alarm given. Several persons were taken up on suspicion, and represented to the view of the wounded man, among whom was a young man of respectable connections, whom, as soon as Murphy saw, he declared to be the person who had wounded and robbed him. In order more fully to test this accusation, the accused was dressed in other clothes than those which he had on when first presented, and was still declared to be the assassin. The young man was immediately put into the custody of an officer, and taken to the county jail.

We have been further informed, that Mr. Murphy was a shoemaker and lived on the Frederick-town road, about two miles from town, was an honest and worthy man. No hopes are entertained of his recovery. *Balt. Chron.*

HORSE BILLS
Neatly Executed at this Office.

Pittsburgh Gazette.

MONDAY MORNING, APRIL 17, 1820.

WE have seen it announced, with great satisfaction, that a new paper has been established in Philadelphia, under the direction of Robert Walsh, junior, Esq. To us it has been a subject of much regret to observe how little attention is paid to what we consider the proper mode of conducting newspapers; in our cities, with a few honourable exceptions, they have dwindled down into mere mediums through which fires, foreign news, murders, and advertisements are communicated to the world, to the exclusion of every thing else; the natural consequence is that one comprises the contents of the whole, and they become dull and insipid. Editors, whose industry and talents would enable them to publish a journal which would come up to our ideas of perfection, are generally mere partizans, & their politics of course are so jaundiced as to destroy all kind of confidence in them. In America almost every body studies a newspaper, and a very great portion of her citizens have time to study nothing else; when such is the case, what an opportunity do they not afford of inculcating of introducing insensibly into the minds of our fellow citizens a mass of knowledge political and even general, which would be attended with the most beneficial results, amongst which the destruction of the influence of Demagogues would not be the least advantageous. Mr. Walsh stands high as a scholar, and a writer, and probably has made politics more of a study than most Americans; we think however that he has evinced a fickleness in his pursuits highly to be deprecated; he has commenced several works whose dawn was splendid; but instead of pursuing the steady course of the sun, they blazed and vanished like a meteor. His review gave hopes that we should possess a work that would rival in intelligence and in style the boasted Journals of London and Edinburgh; this however was relinquished after a few numbers had been issued, and we next heard that this able writer was preparing a history of Russia, which by the way could not be written in America, so far removed from the proper source of information and materials. We have read some extracts from this unfinished history, which made us regret that Mr. Walsh had become a historical writer, to the relinquishment of his political pursuits. We have heard nothing of his work for some time and we believe that he has since successively appeared as the editor of the American register, and as one of the conductors of the Analectic Magazine.

We confess that we expect much from a weekly or daily journal under the direction of this gentleman; there is no reason why such a journal should not possess literary features, and we hope that Mr. Walsh, whose circumstances we presume permit him to indulge in the 'flowery paths,' will give his paper that character which his genius and ample stores render him so capable of doing. A national taste depends much upon reading and if what is correct is offered to a people through that medium to which the *general application* is made for knowledge & amusement, this taste cannot fail of being much improved.

COMMUNICATION.

IT affords great pleasure to many of the fellow citizens of NATHANIEL PATTERSON, of St Clair, to learn that he is a candidate for the office of Brigade Inspector. The man of Meigs & of Massasinawa must not *now* be forgotten.

We are authorized to state that WILLIAM B. FOSTER, is a candidate for the office of Brigade Inspector.

Appointments by the Governor.

JOHN D. DAVIS, Auctioneer inand for the city of Pittsburgh.

ROBERT CHRISTY, Alderman, in and for said city.

From the Balt. Morn. Chronicle.

It is now confidently reported, that much anxiety prevails at Washington, relative to the pecuniary concerns of the nation. A late treasury report, shews a probable deficit of revenue to meet the public expenses of the present year, five millions of dollars. A great falling off is now taking place in the products of the duties on imports and tonnage, and a further important decline in this branch of our public revenue is anticipated Add to this, the exhausted and distressed state of the country, which forbids the hope of much aid from taxation, and renders the prospect of loans to any considerable extent, *at least* doubtful and uncertain. These appalling considerations, *it is said*, begin to press themselves on the attention of Congress, with very unwelcome importunity. To meet the crisis and provide for the support of public credit, will, it is believed, require no ordinary talent & financial skill. If the country was in a state of prosperity, the task would be easy; what could not be raised from the ordinary sources of revenue, might be supplied by a direct tax, or by loans. Revenue may always be derived *for any necessary purpose*, from a prosperous population; but in the present exhausted state of the country, the revenue derivable from these sources, must necessarily be limited.

The United States have not been sufficiently aware of the present crises. They have anticipated the revenue of future years. There is at least two years supply of foreign goods now in the country, unsold in the hands of the importer. The import duty that accrued in one of these years, has been received and expended; that on the other has been bonded and will be falling due through the present year; but still a farther sum of five millions of dollars, will be required for this year. From this view of the subject, it will appear that the expenses have advanced on the resources of the country, to the amount of one year's import duty; the duty having been expended and the goods on which they accrued, still on hand for the supply of our wants.

The deficit of the present year, it is believed, might be supplied by passing into a law, the bill recently reported by a Committee of Congress, which provides for the payment of duties in cash on delivery of the goods. The bonds falling due in the course of the year, and the duties payable on fresh importations, would, it is believed, make ample provision for the present year, without at all interfering with the future resources of the government. By the adoption of this measure, time would be afforded for deliberation on the best means of providing for any deficit of revenue that may take place in the year 1821.

It is believed that no solid objection can be formed against the payment of duties on delivery of the goods: the principle has been sanctioned by the experience and practice of the commercial world. In no country except the United States, are goods delivered, until the import duty is paid. There may have been a time, in the early settlement of the country, when it was proper to afford extraordinary encouragement to importation, by a credit on duties, or otherwise, in order to secure a regular & plentiful supply of our wants from abroad when we had no means of supplying them from our own resources. But this time has passed away; we now possess the means of furnishing internal supplies, to a very great extent, *if not equal to the entire of our reasonable wants*; and at the present time, the diminished means of the country, to procure foreign supplies, resulting from the reduced price of products and labour; and the general stagnation of business, requires that our internal resources should be brought into action, to aid in the supply of our wants, and to afford subsistence to the labouring class of our population. It can therefore no longer be necessary to encourage importation by suffering the national revenue to lie, *as a loan*, in the hands of the importer, by which many losses are sustained in the revenue; and the country burthened to make good the amount of these losses to the government. But it is not merely unnecessary to afford extraordinary encouragement to importation, it is unjust in principle and ruinous in effect. It deprives the citizens who founded and who support the government, of a fair participation in the markets of their country, and the benefits of their labour, and throws these benefits into the hands of aliens, not to say enemies of the government. To this cause, the excessive influx of the products of foreign labour, and the consequent suppression of our own labour, may be attributed the numerous bankruptcies that have taken place, the general ruin and distress that overspreads the country, the piracies, murders, and robberies that are daily increasing, and that threaten to disturb the good order of society.

The only objection that has been urged against the prompt payment of duties, is, that it would throw this branch of business into a few hands; that men of small capital or none at all, would not be able to pay the amount of duties, on the arrival of their goods, and would have to retire from the business. Now what is to be understood by this objection? Either that goods are so much wanted in the country, that it is necessary the government should lend its fund, to aid and facilitate their importation, or, that an act of mere charity, to men of small capital it should lend its funds, to enable them to carry on an extensive business, beyond what their natural resources entitled them to. Is either of these reasonable? is either of them calculated to promote the public good? The native means of our mercantile community, has already ruined the country by excessive importations. They have broken down its industry, by loading it with the products of foreign labour. It is not necessary that the government should lend its funds in aid of this work of destruction, nor is it just that the public funds, which are the common stock of the people, should be so applied. But why should a small capitalist, engaged in importation, be aided in the payment of duties, by the allowance of credit on them? should he not have money to make payment as other men are obliged to have in their business, and should he not retire from it when his money fails, as other men are obliged to retire when theirs fail. There is nothing peculiar in the character of his profession, only that it is calculated to ruin the country, by the extent to which it is carried, but this *surely*, can give him no claim to any particular indulgence or favour.

But the entire ground of the objection is fallacious; the man of small capital can as readily pay duties on a small importation, as a man of large capital can pay on a proportionable large importation. The present credit on duties is extended to rich and poor; but the rich man can avail himself much more extensively of the credit, in proportion to his wealth, than the poor man can; the poor man of good character, may use his credit to a small extent, but the rich man may use his credit almost without limit; every one knows that he is safe; but the poor man is narrowly watched; all know that his means are small, & suspicion is ever ready to assail him. Exportation is the *beneficial* branch of our commerce, it stimulates labour, by finding a market for its products; and if its *legitimate* object were not frustrated, by unreasonable, extensive, and unnecessary importations, it would enrich the country, by bringing us the gold and silver of foreign nations, in return for the products of our labour, and if imports were suitably restrained, a sufficiency of these metals would remain in the country, to support our paper circulation. This branch of our foreign trade cannot be too much encouraged: but the necessary effects of all *importion* of consumable commodities are so impoverished, & exhaust the resources of the country; importation, however to a reasonable extent, is necessary to the comforts of human life in a state of civilization; something may be culled from the products of foreign regions, to enlarge the sphere of our rational enjoyments; but these are benefits that cannot be enjoyed with too much caution; they are intoxicating in their nature; and frequently involve nations and individuals in poverty and distress, as we are at this day. It is therefore a dictate of reason and of sound political economy, that importation, which *in the most favourable view that can be taken of it*, has necessarily an impoverishing effect, should be limited, in a great measure, by the necessities of the country; and in no case, except a state of absolute starvation, should it be suffered to exceed the means of payment from the surplus of our labour. If this course were pursued, the people of the United States, possessing the natural advantages they do, would soon under the blessings of a Divine Providence, attain to a degree of prosperity, and happiness, unknown to any other nation.

The writer of these remarks is so deeply impressed with a sense of the important benefits that would result to the agricultural interest, and he belives, to every other interest of the country, from the provision of suitable restraints, to prevent excessive and unnecessary importations, that for himself, he is determined to vote for no man, at the approaching congressional election, that will not pledge himself to the support of this principle. He will not ask, is the canditate a federal? or is he a republican? but is he honest? is he capable, & will he encourage and support the labour and industry of the country? None but such as can answer in the affirmative, & will pledge themselves for zealous endeavours to effect this desirable object, will obtain the suffrage of

A Maryland Farmer.

MARRIED, on Thursday the 6th inst. by the Rev. *Joseph M'Elroy*, Mr. OLIVER BOND, to Miss ELLEN MOODY, all of this city.

Pittsburgh, March 14, 1820.

At a Meeting of the Trustees of the *Western University of Pennsylvania*, the following Resolution was unanimously adopted:

"*Resolved*——That the Managers shall forthwith put into the hands of an Attorney at Law all the accounts of this Institution, for the purpose of immediate collection."

A true copy from the Minutes,

JOHN M. SNOWDEN,
Sec. pro. tem. W. U. P.

In pursuance of the above Resolution, the accounts referred to have been placed by the Managers in the hands of R. BIDDLE, Esq. with instructions to refrain from suit for *two weeks* from this date; in order to give to the persons indebted an opportunity to pay to him the several amounts due, without further expense.

April 17, 1820.——1t

SALES AT AUCTION.

On Wednesday, 19th inst.

At the Store of Walton Smith,

In Market-street, three doors from the corner of Fifth,

Will be Sold, in Lots to suit Purchasers,

His Whole Stock in Trade,

Consisting of

Broad Cloths, Calicoes, Shirtings,
Kerseymeres, India Goods,
Irish Linens, Domestics, &c. &c.

Which will positively be sold without reserve.

Sale to continue every Saturday and Wednesday, until all is sold.

D. S. SCULLY, *Auct'r.*

April 17.——1t

RICHARDSON'S
Cavendish Tobacco,

at 11 *Cents;*

For Sale, at the Warehouse of

Steele & Co.

April 10. 3

Bank Note Exchange,

CORRECTED WEEKLY, AT

J. Towne's Exchange Office,

Corner of Third and Wood Streets,

PITTSBURGH.

	Dis.	Adv.
Bank U. States and branches		¼a1
PENNSYLVANIA.		
Philadelphia		½a1
Bank of Pittsburgh, city Bank do	par	
Farmers' & Mechanics' bank Pitts.	4	
Easton	par	
Germantown	do	
Montgomery county	do	
Chester, West Chester	do	
Northampton	1½	
New Hope bridge company	1½	
Susquehanna bridge company	1½	
Bucks county	1½	
Swatara	1½	
Harrisburgh	1½	
Farmer' bank of Lancaster	par	
Lancaster bank, York, Carlisle, Chambersburgh, Gettysburgh.	1½	
Greensburgh and Brownsville	1½	
Reading	4	
Milton	25	
Huntington, Centre 10	a12½	
Pittsburgh & Greensg, Turn.. com.	4	
Pittsburgh and New-Alexandria Turnpike	4	
Pittsburgh City Bills	4	
Washington	40a50	
OHIO.		
Steubenville Banks generally	1½	
Bank of Chillicothe, Marietta, Lancaster, Mount Pleasant, St. Clarisville and West Reserve	2a3	
Columbus,	20	
Canton	12½	
West Union	25	
KENTUCKY.		
State bank and branches	20	
Mayville,	4	
TENNESEE.		
State bk. & branches, Nashville bk.	30	
LOUISIANA.		
New-Orleans	2	
VIRGINIA.		
Bank of Virginia, Farmers' bank of Virginia and branches	1	
Bank of the Valley and branches	1½	
North W. bk. of Va. at Wheeling	1a2	
Morgantown and Charlestown	4	
South Branch at Romney	4	
Ohio Co. at Wheeling	1a2	
MARYLAND.		
Baltimore		½a1
City bank of Baltimore	3	
Annapolis & branches	1½	
Frederick county, Havre de Grace	1	
Prince George county	1½	
Westminster, Hagerstown	1½	
Williams Port	1½	
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.		
Washington City, Georgetown	½a1	
Alexandria	3	
Mechanics' bank of Alexandria		
NORTH CAROLINA.		
State bank and branches	4a5	
Newburn, Cape Fear		
SOUTH CAROLINA.		
Generally	1a2	
GEORGIA		
Savannah, Augusta	1a2	
DELAWARE.		
Bank of Delaware, Farmers bank and branches	par	
Wilmington and Brandywine	par	
NEW-JERSEY.		
State bank at New-Brunswick	par	
Bank of New-Brunswick	par	
Mount Holly and Camden	par	
Cumberland	par	
New-Ark Insurance	par	
State bank at Elizabeth	par	
Trenton banking company	par	
NEW-YORK.		
City notes (J. Barker no sale)		½a1
Albany, Troy, Lansingburg	1	
Mohawk bank	1	
Newburgh, Middle District	2	
Orange county, Catskill		
Other N. York notes, ing ood repute,	2a3	

☞ Many of the Pennsylvania, Ohio, Maryland and other depreciated notes (not enumerated above will be taken on the most advantageous terms.

Frederick Fogle,

Most respectfully informs the public that he has taken that well known stand,

Formerly kept by Major GEORGE STEWARD, corner of Fifth & Wood streets—sign of the

GOLDEN LAMB;

Where he is determined to keep a house of Entertainment equal to any in the Western Country. Having attached a large commodious building on 5th street to the Tavern stand, he will be enabled to keep families travelling to the West, with suitable and private apartments.

He has provided himself with a large and general assortment of Liquors, of a very superior quality, pure as invoiced in the West Indies. Attentive and correct servants will be kept, and none other.

From his long experience in the above business, he hopes to share that meed of public patronage which he will endeavor to acquire by the strictest attention to the establishment. He has spared no pains in the beauty of arrangement of a superior quality of BEDS, and furniture of every description.

He returns his grateful acknowledgements to the public for the very liberal encouragement which he has met with in his *Livery Establishment*, and begs leave to inform them that he intends to carry on the above business in all its variety as usual, in Diamond Alley. Also, Horses to hire. He also informs the public that he has taken that excellent Stable lately kept by Major Steward, on Wood street, where he shall be enabled to pay particular attention to any number of horses committed to his charge. The Stable may be designated from all others by a splendid figure of a horse in front.

F. FOGLE.

Pittsburgh, April 17.——tf

BOARDING.

MRS. E. HAMILTON, respectfully informs her friends and the public in general, that she has removed from Third street to that large and commodious three story brick house, lately occupied by J. Sheriff, south side of Fourth, between Market and Ferry streets, directly opposite her old stand, where *any number* of

BOARDERS

will meet with the best accommodations, on the most reasonable terms.

Travellers and others, stopping in Pittsburgh, and wishing to procure a pleasant, healthy situation, would find it to their advantage to call.

April 17. 3

MAIL ROBBERY.
100 Dollars Reward.

ON the 6th of January last, we remitted ALLEN & GRANT at Pittsburgh, THREE HUNDRED DOLLARS in United States and Virginia Bank Notes. A description of a part of said notes is as follows.

$10, No, 253, letter B, Bank of U. S. in Baltimore, dated February 2, 1817.
$10, No. 2068, letter M, Bank of U. S. at Richmond, dated May 6, 1817.
$10, No. 404, letter E, Bank of U. S. at Richmond, dated May 6, 1817.
$10, No. 1058, letter I, Bank of the U. S. at Washington, dated February 1, 1817.
$10, No. 313, letter L, Bank of U. S. at Pittsburgh, dated October 2, 1817.
$10, No. 103, letter E, Bank of U. S. at New-Orleans, dated April 5, 1817.
$10, No. 4148, letter D, Bank of U. S. at Philadelphia, dated January 1, 1817.
$10, No. 468, letter S, Bank of U. S. at Baltimore, dated March 6, 1819.
$20, No. 1636, letter B, Bank of Virginia, to Th. E. Browne, dated March 24, 1815.
$10, No. 2298, letter A, Bank of Virginia, to James Bolas, dated June 3, 1814.
$10, No. 6749, letter A, Bank of Virginia, to Robert Binhast, dated April 14, 1814.
$10, No. 10087, letter A, Bank of Virginia, to Richard Blau, dated Nov. 16, 1813, and 170 in five dollar notes of the Bank of Virginia, which have not as yet reached their place of destination, and we have reason to believe that the Robbery has been committed in some of the Post Offices between this place and Pittsburgh. The above reward will be given for the detection of the Robbers and the recovery of the money.

LEWIS HOWELL & Co.

Cincinnati, March 28, 1820. 3

Sign of the
GREEN TREE,

NEXT DOOR TO THE POST OFFICE.

THE subscriber begs leave to inform her friends and the public, that she has removed from Water to Front street, next door to the Post Office, in that large range of buildings lately occupied by Mr. George Miltenberger; situated in a healthy and mercantile part of the city, its contiguity to the numerous Warehouses and its centrality for business, will render it particularly advantageous to merchants and others. The house is airy and extensive, and no pains or expense has been spared to make it comfortable. Also, a very extensive Brick Stable has been fitted up in the best possible manner, and surpassed by none, with a carriage-house attached.

From her long experience in business, and being provided with every necessary, both as to comfort and convenience, together with that strict attention which will be paid, she hopes to merit a continuance of that liberal support she has heretofore received from her friends and the public.

MRS. MORROW.

Pittsburgh, April 17. 3m

The Cincinnati Gazette, Lexington Reporter and Nashville Whig, will insert the above 3 months, and forward their accounts to this office.

Machine Cards.

THE PITTSBURGH MANUFACTURING ASSOCIATION,

Will be regularly supplied with

MACHINE CARDS

IN SETTS,

Or made to order—of a superior quality.

April 17.

Notice.

IS hereby given that Proposals will be received by the President and Managers of the Pittsburgh and Butler Turnpike Road Company, for making the whole or any part of the road—commencing at the borough of Butler, thence to the Bridge over Pine creek, near to Mr. Buffington's, on Monday the 8th day of May next, at the house of Thomas Lyon, in Middlesex township, Butler county. A plot or draft of the road is left for examination at the house of Jacob Mechling, esq. in the borough of Butler. The conditions on which the contracts are to be made, will be made known on said day.

By order of the Board of Managers.

JOHN BREDIN, Sec.

April 17, 1820. 4t

JOHN D. DAVIS,
Auctioneer & Commission
MERCHANT,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public generally, that he has commenced the Auction and Commission Business, in the commodious warehouse next door to Messrs. Allen & Grant, in Front, between Market and Wood streets, where consignments will be thankfully received, and attended to with promptness.

REFERENCES.

Messrs. Schlatter & Bryans, Messrs. Folwell & Comly, Philadelphia.
Messrs. M'Donald & Ridgely, Baltimore,
Messrs, Ormsby and Buchanan, Louisville, Ken.
George Luckey, Esq. Maysville.
Wm. Oliver, Esq. Cincinnati.

April 17. 7

A Hint to Tavern-keepers.

ALL those Tavern-keepers who have obtained Licenses and neglected to pay for them *will be indicted* at the next Mayor's and county Court unless in the mean time payment is made. This information is given with a view to save delinquents from further costs and vexation.

A. BRACKENRIDGE,
Deputy of the Attor. Gen.

April 17. 5

Lost,

SOMEWHERE in the city of Pittsburgh, on the 10th inst. a NOTE of hand, payable to John Shannon, and drawn by John Ramsey for the sum of $200, dated 13th March, 1818, and payable 13th March, 1820. On the back of the note was the following endorsement, to wit—

"Brownsville, State of Illinois.

"For value received, I assign the within note to John Ankeny. Witness my hand and seal this 28th day of November, 1819.

Test, JOHN SHANNON.
Robert Patton, Conrad Will.

This is to forwarn all persons from purchasing said note, I having received value for the same from the said John Ramsey.

JOHN ANKENY.

April 17. 3

Powder.

For Sale at a low price for CASH,

60 Kegs Boston & Chelmsford

POWDER,

Which has been declared by competent judges to be equal, if not superior to any manufactured in the United States.

—ALSO—

10 Cases Straw Bonnets.

CHARLES BREWER,

Market street, two doors above Kerr's Hotel.
April 6.

PRINTING.

EICHBAUM & JOHNSTON,

RESPECTFULLY inform the public, that being provided with several kinds of new and elegant printing materials, they are at all times prepared to execute, with accuracy and despatch, every description of LETTER PRESS PRINTING, viz:

BOOKS,	BLANK CHECKS,
PAMPHLETS,	CARDS,
CIRCULARS,	TICKETS,
HANDBILLS,	NOTICES, &c. &c.

Also—all kinds of

Mercantile, Law, & Aldermen's

BLANKS;

Together with every description of

BOOK & JOB PRINTING.

Pittsburgh, March 30.

The Undersigned,

REQUEST all persons having claims against the estate of the late gen. James O'Hara, to present them for settlement, and those indebted to the same, are requred to make immediate payment to

JAMES ROSS,
JAS. R. BUTLER,
D. S. SCULLY,
HAR. DENNY.
} *Executors of the last will & testament of gen. Jas. O'Hara, dec'd.*

Pittsburgh, Feb. 10, 1820.

REMOVAL.

J. & G. R. Gilmore,

MONEY EXCHANGERS

Respectfully inform the public, that they have removed their

Exchange Office,

From the bank of the River, to the house lately occupied by *Johnston & Holmes*, Market street, three doors south of the Bank of Pittsburgh,

Where they will continue to transact all kinds of

Money Exchange,

as heretofore on the most liberal terms.
March 30. ——tf

Valuable Lands,

TO BE SOLD OR EXCHANGED.

THE subscriber offers for sale the following very valuable tracts of land situated in Beaver county, North-Sewickly township, state of Pennsylvania, in Leet's district of depreciation lands: viz.

No. 190—216 acres or thereabouts, with allowance. On which tract is erected a good frame dwelling house, a barn, and other out houses, with about 30 acres cleared, and an excellent spring before the house.

No 178—130 acres—To this tract belongs one third part of a Saw-Mill and has about 18 acres cleared.

No. 173—208½ acres and allowance, on which is cleared about 16 acres. These three tracts lay contiguous to each other, and have between 3 and 400 acres of first rate bottom land, and particularly calculated for grazing farms, and large dairies—it is well watered by Connequenessing and Brush creeks, besides small brooks and springs—with a good Mill seat on Brush creek—lying in a very thriving settlement, from 3½ to 6 miles from two Iron works, and surrounded by 4 merchant mills, at the distance of 1½ to 6 miles; it is about 5 miles and a half from Harmony, 9 miles from Beaver town, and 25 from Pittsburgh.

ALSO.

No. 891—400 acres, with two good improvements on it, with about 60 acres cleared.

No. 894—containg 409 acres, with two improvements on it, and a Tan-yard, lying on the waters of Cherry run. These lots are of a superiour quality, and have the advantage of water conveyance, and would be valuable to proprietors residing on them.

For the above described tracts or either of them, property in Pittsburgh or its vicinity or merchandise, will be taken in exchange, or they will be sold on reasonable terms.

For further information apply to Charles Von Bonnhorst the proprietor, to Dr. James Agnew in Pittsburgh, who is well acquainted with the premises, or to JAMES HALL.
January 5.—tf.

Miller and Wilson,

At their Store in Wood between Front and Water Streets,

HAVE FOR SALE,

JUNIATA BAR IRON,	Pittsburgh & Kentucky
Rolled ditto,	Manufac. Tobacco,
Nail and Deck Rods,	Spanish & country Cigars,
Crowley & Blister Steel,	Rappee & Scotch Snuff,
Sprigs, hinges & screws,	Rosin soap and candles,
Spinning-wheel Irons,	Powder, Shot and Lead,
Trace and Log chains,	Earthen & Queensware,
Patent beams and Steelyards,	Whiskey, Gin and Cherry-bounce,
Axes, hoes, shovels and Spades,	Allspice, pepper & nutmegs,
Shingling hatchets, and claw-hammers,	Coppers, rosin, indigo,
Scythes and sickles,	Cheese, bacon and Venison hams,
Drawing-knives & Gridirons,	Mackarel, shad and Herring,
Ladles, skimmers, and flesh-forks,	Bed cords and Plough lines,
Carpenter's adze,	Rigging, fishing, chalk lines, etc. etc.
Plough Irons,	
Cow-bells,	
Castings, assorted,	

Tea, Coffee, Lump and N. O. Sugar.
Cut and Hammer'd Nails,

Coffee mills,	Window glass,
Curry combs,	Screw augers.

Pittsburgh, March 16, 1820.——tf

Storage & Commission BUSINESS.

Winans & January,

TENDER their thanks to their friends and the public in general for the liberal patronage they have hitherto experienced, and hope from care and strict attention to business to merit a continuance of the same. They still continue to transact the above business at the old stand, formerly occupied by Samuel January Sen. & Co. where they are well prepared with good warehouses for the reception of all consignments their friends may think proper to entrust to their care either to store or sell on commission,

They have on hand and for sale on liberal terms,

Groceries, Liquors, etc.

BAR IRON,	CASTINGS, assorted.
Iron Wire Seives,	Patent Ploughs,
Riddles, diff. numbers,	Books, Stationary &c.
Wove Screens, do	White Lead in Oil,
Prime Glazed Rifle Powder,	A large quantity of Copperas,

Kenhawa Salt,

Window Glass 11 by 12 10 12, 8 10, 7 9.	Hollow Glass Ware, assorted, manufactured by Bakewell, Page & Bakewell—Pittsbg.
Porter and Claret Bottles.	

N. B. The subscribers have in charge the Maysville Powder Magazine, and are in complete readiness to receive consignments of Powder to store and forward or sell on commission.

Winans & January.
Maysville, Ken Feb. 10——6m

Spanish Soal Leather AND BUFFALOE ROBES.

The subscribers have just received

5000

lbs best Span. Soal Leather

AND

20 Bales Buffaloe Robes,

Which they offer low for Cash.

BOSLER & CO.

Pittsburgh, August 31. tf

☞ On hand a few Kegs prime HOG'S LARD and half a ton of TALLOW.

The Subscribers

Have just received and offer for sale on reasonable terms,

100 Tons Pig Metal,

SUPERIOR QUALITY,

110 bbls SALT,
10 tons JUNIATA BAR IRON.

They also keep on hand a constant supply of

Bar, Roll'd & Sheet Iron,

NAILS, of all sizes,
Spike and Deck Rods,
Writing, wrapping and printing Paper,
Glass,

Which they will sell at the most reduced prices.

In addition to the above, they will receive in a few days,

30 Tons Prime Bacon,

From the state of Ohio.

J. W. BIDDLE & CO.
Pittsburgh, March 23.——6

WANTED,

300 barrels Flour,

For which a fair price will be given.

J. W. B. & Co.

Tacks & Sprigs.

Ormsby and Doane,

Have just received a further supply of

TACKS & SPRIGS,

From the Factory in Massachusetts.

Their assortment is now extensive and complete, which they offer for sale on the lowest terms.

Pittsburgh, October 22. 1y

Public Notice.

THE creditors of the late firms of John & Wm. Aull, & Co. Aulls & Thomas, Wm. Aull & Co. and also of William Aull, are hereby notified that I have applied to the honorable judges of the court of Common Pleas for Washington county, for the relief of insolvent debtors and they have appointed Monday the 26th day of June next, to hear me and my creditors, at the court-house in said county, when and where you may attend if you think proper.

WILLIAM AULL.
Washington County, Penn.
March 31, 1820.

☞ The Editors of the Union, (weekly paper) Philadelphia, and Western Courier, Louisville K. will please give the above 3 insertions—and the New-Orleans Gazette, one insertion and forward their papers containing the same, and the money will be remitted to each.

Clover Seed.

Fresh Clover & Timothy

SEED,

For Sale by

A. WAY, & CO.

Feb. 22, 1820.

Estate of Geo. Robinson, Esq.

JAMES HALL, Esq. will attend to the adjustment of claims against the estate of George Robinson dec'd. Those persons indebted to the estate will save costs, by making immediate payment as above. Persons having in their possession Books belonging to the estate of G. Robinson or to that of W. E. Robinson, will confer a favor by returning them without delay.

GEO. V. ROBINSON,
Surviving Adm'r of the Estate of G. R.
Pittsburgh, March 30, 1820.

For Sale,

THE unexpired time (about 8 years) of a

Negro Girl,

She is a good house-keeper, sober and honest.

For further particulars enquire at the Gazette Office.

March 16.

Just Manufactured & For Sale, AT TOWNES'

Manufactory, corner of Third and Wood streets, Pittsburgh,

A LARGE AND GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF ELEGANT

Landscape Paper Hangings

OF ENTIRELY NEW PATTERNS.

J. TOWNE, will furnish the Western Merchants with the above articles as low as they can be bought either in New-York, Philadelphia, or Baltimore. He has also on hand, and will constantly keep, a large assortment of low priced papers suitable for retailing, at the following rates, viz. 50, 56, 62, 75, and 87 cents per Roll. A discount of 5 per cent will be given for prompt payment.

Papers of the above description, may be had at

R. Patterson & Lambdin's

Book & Stationary Store, Fourth street, Pittsburgh at the same rates as at the Manufactory.

The Western Merchants will find it their interest in purchasing at Pittsburgh, as they will save, not only the expense of carriage, but also he exchanges between Eastern and Western funds.

☞ All kinds of LOTTERY & EXCHANGE BUSINESS transacted by

J. Towne.

January 15. tf

Old Cheese.

ORMSBY & DOANE HAVE FOR SALE,

66 OLD CHEESES,

Of a superior quality, in separate boxes,

—ALSO—

ROSIN SOAP,

First quality Kentucky Tobacco,
Juniata Bar Iron,
Castings,
Chocolate,

Lake & Kenhawa Salt,

Massachusetts Axes, Hoes, Mattocks, Drawing Chains, &c. &c.

Pittsburgh, March 30.

FLORENCE

Commission House.

JACKSON M'KINILEY & SOUTHWORTH have a Ware House at FLORENCE at the head of navigation of the Tennessee River, ready for the reception of Cotton and such other articles, domestic and foreign, as may be consigned to them. They will purchase Cotton and Tobacco and sell dry Goods and Groceries, Salt and Provisions on Commission, for those who may favor them with their custom.

N. B. Salt is very much wanted at present.
Florence, November 27, 1819. Jan. 14—6m

Dissolution of Partnership.

THE partnership heretofore existing under the firm of GLASER & CAMMANN, was this day dissolved by mutual consent. Augustus Henry Glaser is duly authorised to close the concerns of the firm.

AUGUSTUS H. GLASER,
HERMANN H. C. CAMMANN.
April 1, 1820. 6t

Augustus Henry Glaser,

WILL CONTINUE THE

COMMISSION BUSINESS,

In its various branches, in Wood street between Front and Water, and offers For Sale,

Conemaugh Salt,

Boiler Iron,
Hops & Vinegar,
Tin Ware,
Window and Hollow Glass,
Porter Bottles,
Straw-knives,
Scythes,

A parcel of

German Goods.

April 1.—— 6t.

Just Received,

On CONSIGNMENT and For Sale at the Hardware store of

Benjamin Darlington,

In Market, between Third and Fourth streets,

STEINRMARK

Best German Scythes,

2000 MAYLAND WHET-STONES,

4000 lbs *BLOCK TIN*;

Together with a general assortment of Hardware,

Cutlery,

Steel, Iron, Castings, Shovels & Spades,
Sickles, Mill and Cross-cut Saws,

And a general assortment of

Saddlery,

All which will be sold on the lowest terms, Wholesale and Retail.
March 23. tf

N. B. All those who stand indebted to the subscriber for a longer period than 6 months, will do well to call and settle their accounts and save cost.

B. DARLINGTON.

A Most Valuable Estate FOR SALE.

THAT beautiful estate, commonly known by the name of MONTOURS' or LONG ISLAND, about five miles below Pittsburgh, in the Ohio river, containing in the whole 1,000 acres, is offered for sale. It is divided into three separate tracts, on each of which there are handsome improvements; the land is of the best quality, well timbered, and not subject to overflow. It is universally esteemed, both as to soil and situation, the finest property in the western country. The proprietors would prefer selling the whole in a body, but to suit purchasers, it may be divided into three tracts.

The terms may be known by applying to Major Isaac Craig on the premises, or to the subscriber, who is agent for the proprietors, at his office in Pittsburgh.

JAMES HALL,
Attorney at Law

Domestic Cloths.

The subscribers have on CONSIGNMENT a quantity of

Domestic

CLOTHS,

which they will sell at the Manufacturers prices, and take the following Bank Notes, AT PAR.

State Bank of Indiana at Vincennes, & branches,
Farmers & Mechanics Bank of Madison,
State Bank of Tennesse and Branches,
State Bank of Kentucky and Branches,
Bank of Illiniois at Shawanee Town and Edwardsville,
Bank of Missouri at St. Louis,
North Carolina Banks,
Ditto Greenville,
Commercial Bank at Louisville,
Farmers and Mechanics Bank of Lexington,
Frankfort Bank,
Limestone do
Huntingdon and Centre,
Bank of Beaver,
North Western Bank at Meadville,
Columbus,
Canton,
West Union.

A. WAY & Co.

Market, between 3d & 4th streets

Beauty, Utility and Durability!

THE public are respectfully informed that the subscriber has finally concluded to remain in this city some length of time, in order to afford an ample opportunity to residents of having their houses or parts thereof, plainly painted or ornamented as may best suit their taste. The work is executed with despatch, either in oil or water colours, in exact imitation of paper hangings or according to any given design.

The superiority of this mode of decorating apartments in preference to paper hangings lies chiefly in its permanency, as it will bear cleansing by washing, and the choice of colours, patterns, landscapes, etc. etc. suitable to the size and situation of the apartment.

The expense is not more than that of papering and renewable in any manner most suitable.

Augustus Uz,

at Mr. Charles M. Doughty's Eastern and Western Hotel, near the Monongahela Bridge, where several specimens may be examined.

Pittsburgh, Feb. 85. tf

N. B. Mr Uz will also prepare all manner of colors of wall-washes, with sufficient directions for laying them on, by applicants leaving vessels to put them in.

Dissolution of Partnership.

THE co-partnership of the subscribers, heretofore existing under the firm of HENRY MILLER & Co. Patent Cooking Stove Manufacturers, is dissolved by mutual consent. All persons indebted to the firm are requested to make payment to JAMES BELDEN, in Pittsburgh, Pa. who is duly authorised to settle the business of said firm.

HENRY MILLER,
JAS. BELDEN.
Cincinnati, January 27, 1820.

The above business will in future be carried on by the subscriber, at the old stand in Pittsburgh, and as he intends to devote his whole time and attention to the business, the public may rest assured that all orders will be promptly attended to.

The utility, convenience and economy of "*C. Postly's Patent Cooking Stove or Portable Kitchen,*" are becoming too well known in the western country not to be rightly appreciated in these times of pecuniary pressure, when economy in families is so highly recommended and so much insisted on by all wise and judicious men in the country. As this Stove has already obtained the entire approbation of many respectable citizens of Pittsburgh and various parts of the western country who have made trial of it, the subscriber refers to such for any information that may be desired respecting this great improvement in domestic economy.

JAS. BELDEN.

Pittsburgh, February 15.

N. B. The above business will also be continued by H. Miller at the old stand in Cincinnati, corner of Main and Columbia streets.

*** The Editors of the Westmoreland Republican, (Greensburgh) Brownsville Register, and Steubenville Herald, will insert the above six months, and forward their accounts to J. Belden

Braziers COPPER.

A large and elegant assortment of BRAZIERS COPPER, received on consignment, and will be sold low for cash, consisting of

SHEETS 30 by 60 inches from 12 to 34 lbs.
Raised Bottoms from 18 to 31 inches,
Flat Ditto from 18 to 36 inches
Iron Wire from No. 1 to 18,
Block Tin in Pigs or Bars,
SHEET BRASS, Spelter, Iron & Tinn'd Rivits,

In addition to the above he manufactures and keeps always on hand,

Still Cocks and Rivits, Spelter Solder,
Screws for salt tubes,
Clock castings, in complete setts,
Gun mounting and Hatter's Stampers,

Bells,

Of all sizes and descriptions,

Castings in Brass of all descriptions,

Stills—of all sizes,

Fuller's, Hatters, Wash and Tea Kettles.
All articles of Copper and Sheet Iron made to order,

A large and extensive assortment of

Tin Ware,

All of the above articles manufactured by the subscriber will be sold on as good as terms as they can be obtained either in Philadelphia or Baltimore, for cash or negotiable paper.

George Miltenberger.

Pittsburgh, February 1.

Ross Wilkins, Attorney at Law,

THIRD street, between Market and Wood, next door to H. M. Campbell, Esq.

Feb. 16, 1820.

Western Mail STAGE,

From Chambersburgh to Pittsburgh,

LEAVES Chambersburg every day at 3 o'clock, A. M. and arrives at Bedford the same day; leaves Bedford at 3, A. M. and arrives at Greensburgh the same day; leaves Greensburgh at 3, A. M. and arrives at Pittsburgh by 11, A. M. Returning leaves Pittsburgh at 9 A. M. and arrives at Greensburgh the same day; leaves Greensburgh at 3, A. M. and arrives at Bedford the same day; leaves Bedford at 3 A. M. and arrives at Chambersburg the same day.

Through in 2 1-2 Days.

By this arrangement passengers will be carried from Philadelphia to Pittsburgh in 4½ days, and from Baltimore in 3½ days.

March 23, 1820—— 6t

N. B. Gentlemen wishing to go eastward in the Stage, can have their horses well kept for $2,50 per week at Mr. Gibson's Tavern, Stewart's Old Stand, 20 miles east of Pittsburgh.

Dissolution of Partnership.

THE partnership heretofore existing under the firm of BORBIDGE & TACKABERRY, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons having claims are requested to furnish their accounts for settlement to Thomas Borbidge, who is duly authorised to settle their business; and also all persons indebted to the said firm, are desired to make payment on or before the the 20th inst. Accounts that remain unpaid after that date, must be left in the hands of a magistrate for collection.

JAMES BORBIDGE,
THOMAS TACKABERRY.
April 1, 1820. 3

AUCTION.

Their stock in trade is selling off, at Auction, on Market days. Sale commences at 9 o'clock each day, nevertheless they will continue to sell by private sale, every other day of the week, at *or under first cost*, till the whole is disposed of,

Consisting of

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

Dry Goods, Looking Glasses, &c. &c.

GRAIN.

Present price of WHEAT

50 CTS.

RYE 45 Cents—CORN 40 Cents per Bushel.

Any person may avail themselves of *leisure, high Water and good Roads* to bring grain to the mill—and should the prices not pleas, the grain may be left without bags, and a receipt will be given for the quantity and no charge for storage. A few dollars and any article that may be wanted will be advanced on each parcel. When the owner is satisfied the price is at its highest he may call and make sale of his grain. The mill due-bill will be paid even before due in any article out of the store or which it may be in our power to obtain.

ON HAND,

Salt, Iron & Leather,

Saw and Grist mill Irons,

Paper, Tobacco, Fullers, Millstone & Timber wheel

Screws,

CASTINGS, generally, and a variety of other articles.

Orders for any kind of WROUGHT IRON, STEEL OR BRASS WORK, will be promptly executed, and trade of various kinds taken in payment.

Dry Weather Mills.

The CORN SHELLER and GRINDER is improved so as to be an excellent substitute for a grist mill at all times, but particularly in dry weather; it will grind nearly one bushel per hour, with little force. It will shell from 10 to 15 bushels per hour. Small boys can operate it with effect. It occupies little room, and is as easily removed as a wheelbarrow. The former prices are much reduced, and any kind of trade will be taken in payment.—The public are requested to call and see it in operation.

Grinding of Metals;

Smiths Anvils, Turners tools, Mould-boards, Smoothing Irons, Axes of all kinds, knives and Scythes and almost every other article will be ground on moderate terms.

There are also first rate machinery for Turning Metal and Wood and Boring Iron.

Lumber;

LARGE TIMBER of many shapes, from 2 feet to 5 inches square.—Also, Long Plank of 50 feet and less. The above lumber contains all the varieties of shape and size, used by shipbuilders, or for extensive mechanical works or wheelwrights.

Pittsburgh Steam-Mill,

STONE HOUSE.

March 9.——tf.

Robert Steele,

Informs the public that he, transacts

General Commission Business,

UNDER THE FIRM OF

STEELE & CO.

And that he is prepared to receive, store and sell or forward all kinds of goods and country produce, to make purchases and collections, and to transact every description of Agency business.

Cash advanced on Consignments.

REFERENCES.

N. Cunningham & Wilson, Alexander Johnston, Jr. } Pittsburgh.
M'Cullough & Dixon, Philadelphia.
Ruggles Whiting, Esq. Wm. Cochran, } Louisville.
John N. Lane, Lancaster, Penn.
Daniel Whiting, Nashville, Ten.
Humphrey Fullerton, Chilicothe, Ohio.
John Henderson, Baltimore.
George Luckey, Esq. Maysville, Ken.

Pittsburgh, February 8.

HORSE BILLS

Neatly Executed at this Office.